NUMB. CLI.] THE JUNE 20, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1789. [VOL. III.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING seen an advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, signed William Perry, esq; advertising for sale my horses, cows, sheep, stills, negroes, and household furniture, taken in execution for debt, and to be sold he says; now, when I have got time to answer the gentleman, I say not to be sold for a debt that was every farthing paid, and the costs over paid, which I will bring back again if I can. In order that the public may know the true state of this case, I shall mention briefly the circumstances as they really are, and as I can prove them to be, and then let the reader judge whether the sheriff is justifiable for such conduct or not. About two years ago I went to Philadelphia to patent some of my lands, I had promised some of my neighbours to bring them rights for their land, provided I received a sum of money that I expected, as some of them was in great danger of losing their lands, and being disappointed in getting as much money as I expected, I was uneasy for my neighbours, and mentioning it to colonel John Perry, he lent me about fifty pounds, which enabled me to serve my neighbours, and after we came home Mr. Perry took the money from me as I could get it from them. About one year ago Mr. Perry and myself settled, and I fell in debt to him 29l. 10s. 2d for which I gave my note, and it was put in suit for the use of Col William Parker and John Hill; to this suit I feed no attorney, but confessed judgment. Said plaintiffs waited with me and took it as I could get it from my neighbours. On the 24th of April last, I had paid 20l. 5s. of this money. Said plaintiffs gave me an order in writing to a deputy of sheriff Perry's, of the name of Sterret, in whose hands there was an execution against me for the sum of 29l. 10s. 2d. this order of six weeks forbearance I put into Mr. Sterret's hand on the 27th of April last, and the attorney's receipt for his fee, but he said he would not stop the proceedings if I did not pay the costs, I then paid the costs to him, and shewed him the plaintiffs receipt for the 20l. 5s. I had paid, and likewise let him see the remainder of Mr. Parker's money that had been brought to me the day before. On the 28th of April I sent Col, William Parker the last of his money, and I have his receipt for debt and interest; yet on the first of May my property was advertised for sale. It may be said why did I not pay the last nine or ten pounds to Mr. Sterret, and save myself of the trouble of taking it to the plaintiffs, my reason is good, for I wished the plaintiffs to get their money soon, and I did not know how soon it might be if I put it into Sterret's hands, for I am no stranger to the difficulty there is in getting money out of the hands of some of the Westmoreland deputy's. I have great reason to think that the high sheriff is not to blame, although his name is set to the advertisement. I take it very hard of my antagonist to be saying at different places in my neighbourhood, that he had a number of writs against me the least of them for 30l. and the greatest for 1000l. This young man, whose proceedings put me in mind of Absalom, left at my house last Saturday a copy of four summonses, and some of them will turn out to be blanks. I know that upon a just settlement I owe but about 36l. in all these suits, and part of that was property, and I made a tender of it before witnesses before it was due. Another report seems to prevail in our neighbourhood, that I am in debt to old Mrs. Sin Sinclair 35l. which she cannot get out of hands; no wonder indeed, for I paid it to her son Samuel Sinclair about three years ago, for it was to him I had given my obligation, Let me tell my enemies that I disregard them or any thing they can do; it is true I owe some debts, but what I do owe it is chiefly in my own neighbourhood. I have bought 26 plantations in this country, to the amount of 3431l and except what I owe my father, I can pay all the debts I owe in the world with about 317l. I have sold 13 plantations, and I have a little coming to me yet of the price of them, besides a few shillings in my books. I think that I have as much owing to me as will pay Mr. Sterret his share of these great suits that is lately come against me.

JOHN M'KEE.

An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZES imported into the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes imported:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, ensuing, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, shall be laid on the following Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to say:

	Cents.†
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions of any state or kingdom having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon	18
On all other distilled spirits, imported, from the European dominions of such state or kingdom, per gallon,	10
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof imported from any other kingdom or country whatsoever, per gallon,	15
On all other distilled spirits per gallon	12
On Molasses per gallon,	5
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	45
On all other wines, per gallon,	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks	8
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles per dozen,	25
On malt, per bushel,	10
On brown sugars, per lb.	1
On loaf sugars, per lb.	3
On all other sugars, per lb.	1 1-2
On coffee, per lb.	2 1-2
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of Tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheese, per lb.	4
On soap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all shoes, slippers, or goloshoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff, per pair,	10
On cables, for every 112 lb.	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred do. and yarn, for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On all steel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and spikes, per lb,	1
On salt, per bushel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On snuff, per lb.	10
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	50
On coal, per bushel,	3
On pickled fish, per barrel,	75
On dried fish; per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all souchong or other black teas per lb.	10
On all hyson teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	10
On all other teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	10
On all souchong or other black teas, per lb.	15
On all hyson teas, per lb.	30
On all other green teas, per lb.	18
On all looking glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all china, stone and earthen ware, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all blank books, On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper paper hangings and pasteboard, On all cabinet wares On all buttons of metal, On all saddles, On all gloves of leather, On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either, On all millenery ready made, On all castings of iron, & upon slit or rolled iron On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated, On canes, walking sticks and whips, On all brushes, On gold, silver, and plated ware, and on all jewellery and paste work, On anchors, On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	Seven and an half per cent. ad valorem.
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof,	15 per cent. ad valorem.
On all other goods, wares, and merchandize,	5 per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:

Salt petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandizes, as aforesaid, shall be returned or discharged, upon such of the said goods, wares, or merchandizes, as shall, within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provisions of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish, five cents.
On every barrel of pickled fish, five cents.
On every barrel of salted provisions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum distilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the same, in consideration of the duty on the importation of the melasses from which the said rum shall have been distilled, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandizes, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16,
Read the third time, and passed the House of Representatives;

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

† A Cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

IN your Gazette of the 16th of May I obſerve a publication called, an Addreſs to the Citizens of Pennſylvania. The quotation from ſo valuable a writer as Vattel, by which it is introduced, invited me to read, and expect improvement; but unfortunately I was diſappointed, as when on the road travelling, I have ſometimes been invited by an elegant ſign poſt, to ſtop and refreſh, but when I went in found very naughty entertainment.

I deſign, ſir, through the channel of your uſeful paper, to detect a number of falacies in this addreſs, beſides a variety of truths inſidiouſly miſrepreſented. Error in opinion, or even miſtating of facts through inadvertency, are often very excuſeable, and often unavoidable. But wilful miſrepreſentations of facts, in order to degrade the character of our fellow men, or to deceive and miſlead the public mind, are totally unpardonable; it ſinks thoſe who are thus exerciſed beneath our ſympathy, and if poſſible beneath our contempt. Where facts rather than opinions are the ſubject, the ſtating of facts ſtrictly according to truth, and plainly ſo as to be eaſily underſtood, enables the reader to judge for himſelf, and renders a detail of reaſoning the leſs neceſſary.

1ſt. I propoſe, ſir, to give a true and conciſe narrative of the origin of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. In doing which, the queſtion, whether or not the citizens ever expreſſed their ſentiments concerning it, either by themſelves or their repreſentatives, will be diſcuſſed.

2d. I deſign to compare the true ſtate of facts reſpecting the conſtitution, which I ſhall give with the ſtate of facts given in the addreſs.

3d. I ſhall make ſome ſtrictures upon the addreſs, and

4th. Conclude with ſome general obſervations.

Had the citizens of Pennſylvania been as attentive as becomes thoſe who retain the exerciſe of ſo great a portion of ſovereignty in their hands, the addreſs could have done no harm, and my animadverſions on it would have been unneceſſary. The inattention of the people muſt be evident to you, ſir, from the ſmall demand for your Gazette; their diſcernment when rightly informed, is unqueſtionable.

The ſummer of 1776, introduced a criſis ever to be remembered by the citizens of Pennſylvania, as well as other ſtates: The king and parliament of Britain excluded us from the protection of the crown and refuſed to anſwer our humble petitions, for reconciliation. The whole force of that nation, aided by foreigners, invaded a neighbouring ſtate, and in a few months after bent their too ſucceſsful courſe towards the capital of Pennſylvania, with their formidable force in our front, and the ſavages goaded on by Britiſh emiſſaries, in our rear; our militia, and ſome haſty raiſed troops (enliſted for one year) called to actual ſervice, and we conſidered and ready to be treated as rebels, without a civil government to protect our internal tranquility, or direct our external force. In this awful criſis, which I never recollect without a ſolemn pauſe, after Congreſs had recommended (on the 15th of May) to the reſpective colonies to adopt ſuch governments as as ſhould be moſt conducive to their ſafety, &c, a conference of delegates from the different county committees, met at Philadelphia on the 18th of June; they reſolved, that it was neceſſary to call a convention for the expreſs purpoſe of forming a new government on the authority of the people only---they directed the time and manner of electing the convention, and diſtributed the repreſentation, allowing an equal number to each county in the ſtate. It is this diſtribution on which the addreſs beſtows the character of a vicious and unequal repreſentation and which ſeems to be the foundation of the whole attack upon the conſtitution; it therefore muſt be the more minutely examined. The former repreſentation of the colony of Pennſylvania, under the king of Great-Britain, was unequal indeed; Philadelphia, Cheſter, and Bucks counties ſent more than two thirds of the members of aſſembly, when at the ſame time the remaining eight counties, containing much above two-thirds of the freeholders, were not permitted to ſend even one third of the the members; the firſt mentioned counties being the oldeſt, had it always in their power to preſcribe how many members each new county ſhould have, they likewiſe had always ſeveral who reſided in or near Philadelphia, who had influence enough to be voted in to ſerve for ſome of the new counties; by this means Philadelphia city and neighbourhood governed the colony; however, the governor's negative (bad as it might be in ſome things) had this effect, that it operated as a check upon the partiality of the aſſembly of thoſe times. It was not to be expected, that when people were roufed to contend for every thing that was valuable in life, and even for life itſelf, ſuch a repreſentation would be ſubmitted to, nor indeed was it inſiſted on, true patriotiſm is always juſt, and often generous; conſequently we find, that at a provincial meeting of deputies, choſen by the ſeveral counties, held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, &c the firſt vote that paſſed was, that in caſe of difference in ſentiment, the queſtion be determined by the deputies voting in counties; and when I look over the names of the men who compoſed this meeting, I find a number of them were ſuch as have ſince invariably diſapproved of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania This method of allowing each county an equal vote was continued for the two following years of the ſtruggle, while theſe kind of meetings laſted, and without the leaſt objection thereto left on record; this, without further enquiry, gives the ſtrongeſt ground to preſume, that this was the moſt equal mode of repreſentation at that period: But the confident cenſure of the addreſs, merits further mortification. The conference before mentioned not only had the precedent of giving each county an equal vote, or which is the ſame thing, an equal number of repreſentatives, ſet them by theſe meetings, but they alſo had the example of the neighbouring ſtates who did then, and many of them yet do, allow each county an equal number of repreſentatives in the legiſlature; though there is a much greater difference of population amongſt theſe counties than was in Pennſylvania, whilſt that mode of diſtribution laſted At that period we had no ſuch ſmall counties as Luzerne, Huntington, Alleghany, &c. therefore the inequality was not ſuch as it would be now with a repreſentation ſo apportioned, this will be evident, when it is conſidered, that the county of Weſtmoreland being at that time the laſt laid off county, could not make a return of their taxable inhabitants until after the deſolations of the war, which were not then, nor ſcarcely yet are repaired; nor until after half a degree, containing a conſiderable ſettlement, was ceded unto Virginia in lieu of the bends of the Delaware, and to accommodate the treaty; and yet, when the return of taxables for what was then Weſtmoreland county, was taken, it was found entitled to nine members, and both Cheſter and Bucks counties are entitled to but ten members, which as I mentioned above, with Philadelphia, had in the provincial government, more than two thirds of the aſſembly.

Weſtmoreland is ſince divided into four counties, and Bedford and Northumberland into two each; upon the whole, though the counties were not perfectly equal in population, yet they were ſo nearly equal, that there was then no poſſible way of coming more near it, for to obtain the return of taxables of each county was impoſſible until there was firſt a government formed and in operation to direct and compel the doing of it, and beſides it muſt have been a work of time.

A CANDID EXAMINER.

[To be continued in our next.]

American News.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 18.

"A Slave's Muzzle."

"Notwithſtandiug the recommendation of the word of God, "Not to muzzle even the ox when he treadeth out the corn," nor, "to rebuke the needy paſſenger who plucks an ear of wheat for his neceſſity;" yet in Jamaica, and in other iſlands, the poor African whoſe lot is caſt in the moſt ſevere of all caſes, hard labour, without pity or reward, is not ſuffered, either through hunger or deſire, to taſte the growing work that ripens under his hands; beſides the threat, the terror of the laſh, and even its ſeverer ſmart, are not enough to ſatisfy the planter's avarice; his mouth will be muzzled, and the inſtrument to effect it, is now laying on the table before the writer of the following deſcription: the whole is of iron; an oval rim about half an inch broad, ſurrounds the face; the lower part of which as high as the bottom of the noſe, is filled up with a thin plate of iron, perforated with ſmall holes, in the inſide of which is fixed a ſquare piece of iron, which runs into the mouth, and preſſes down the tongues as deep as the root of the tongue. This maſk is faſtened on thus: from the forehead runs an iron as broad as the above rim, down the ſhape of the head behind to the collar bone, where it meets two ſimilar rims that come from the bottom near the cheeks round the neck, and join behind through an eye in the back rim, whereon is fixed a padlock; the weight of which is diſcretionary.

"This muzzle has another uſe, viz. to prevent our injured fellow creatures from being heard when they are writhing under the ſeverity of the merciful lash."

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Friday laſt the Lady of the preſident of the United States arrived here from Mount Vernon. This truly reſpectable perſonage was met by a number of the pricipal ladies and gentlemen of this City, [among whom were the Preſident of the ſtate and the Speaker of the General aſſembly] a little beyond Darby. At Gray's-ferry, the partook of an elegant cold collation, and thence was eſcorted to the reſidence of Mrs [Robert] Morris, in Market ſtreet, by the troops of light horſe, commanded by captains Miles and Bingham. Her arrival, which was about two o'clock P. M. was announced by the ringing of bells, and a diſcharge of thirteen guns from the park of artillery, under the command of Capt. Fiſher.

Having fixed her departure for Monday morning the troop paraded, with an intention to eſcort her to Trenton His Excellency the Preſident of the ſtate and many gentlemen on horſeback, attending, at ten o'clock the proceſſion moved from Mrs. Morris's houſe, who, in her own carriage, accompanied Mrs. Waſhington to New York. The weather proving rainy, ſhe requeſted that the troops might return; and they took a reſpectful leave of her a few miles from the city.

During her ſhort ſtay in Philadelphia, the citizens have vied with each other in demonſtrations of reſpectful attachment to this moſt amiable woman.

AT a meeting of a number of the freemen of the county of Franklin, at the dwelling houſe of John M'Lene, called for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the reſolutions entered into by a majority of the aſſembly, in order to bring about the calling of a convention, for the purpoſe of altering the conſtitution of this ſtate. Joſeph Irwin, in the chair. The buſineſs being opened the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to, and the chairman directed to ſign the ſame.

Reſolved, that this meeting do highly diſapprove of the proceedings of the majority of the aſſembly above referred to; as the meaſure propoſed by them, in our opinion, is calculated to deſtroy the liberties of the people, diſturb the peace of community, and introduce anarchy and confuſion, as it would have a tendency to looſen the bands of ſociety, throw the people into a ſtate of nature, and ſo deſtroy the preſent government, put an end to all the powers thereof, and ſtop all proceedings and operations under it: Such a diſſolution of government would be attended with conſequences which we dread, but cannot forſee.

Reſolved, That our repreſentatives in aſſembly were not only never entruſted with the power of altering the conſtitution of this commonwealth, or adopting any meaſure for that purpoſe; but, on the contrary, were under the ſolemnity of an oath, Not to do any thing, directly or indirectly, that would be prejudicial or injurous to the conſtitution or government thereof, as eſtabliſhed by the convention;" which obligation (notwithſtanding its ſolemnity) appears to us to have either been forgotten or deſpiſed by the majority in the preſent caſe.

Reſolved That this meeting do highly approve of the conduct of the minority in the aſſembly; in that they oppoſed the pernicious meaſure propoſed and entered into by the majority, and likewiſe entering their proteſts and publiſhing their reaſons againſt the ſame.

Reſolved That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a remonſtrance againſt the propoſition for calling a convention ought to be prepared and propagated.

Reſolved, That James M'Dowell and James M'Calmont be a committee to prepare and bring in a draft of a remonſtrance to be laid before this meeting forthwith, for their approbation.

Signed JOSEPH IRWIN, Chairman.

From a late London paper.

The funeral of Admiral Greig, which was made by order of the Empreſs, of Ruſſia at her expence, was very ſolemn and magnificent, ſome days before it took place, the body of the deceaſed was expoſed on a ſtate bed in the hall of the Admiralty, which was hung with black, and lighted with ſilver lamps, having the doors ornamented with white crape. The body lay on an arch of three ſteps, under a canopy of white crape. On the laſt ſtep, at the foot of the bed, there was an urn placed, covered with black with ſilver anchors and ſtreamers on it, and letters of the ſame metal, as follows: S. G. Nat. d. 30 Nov. 1735, Obit d. 15 Oct. 1788. And at the head there was an eſcutcheon, with the titles of the deceaſed. The body was dreſſed in the Admiral's grand uniform, having a crown of laurel on its head

The coffin placed on ſix maſſy ſilver feet, was cover
d with black velvet, lined with white ſatin, and
dies, fringes and galons, all made of ſilver. The
low for his head and for the ſtate bed, were of
blue ſatin trimmed with rich blond lace. On each
de of the bed were three tabourets (ſtools) cover-
with white ſattin, fringe and tufts of gold. On
ſe ſtools were placed the Admiral's ſtaff. and five
ferent orders of knighthood which had been con
ferred upon him. (The enamel of one of the points
the Croſs of St. George had been carried away,
d the point bent by a ball he received in the fight
the Archipelago, with the Turks laſt war.) On
ve ſtands covered with black, and ornamented
th white crape and flowers, were placed twelve
rge ſilver candleſticks with funeral wax tapers.
e three flags of the deceaſed were hung at the
ad of the bed; two officers of the State Major,
d ſix Captains of the marine, who were alternate
relieved, attended at the ſide of the bed, an Lieu
nants guarded the door of the hall, and ſub-officers
m thence quite to the door of the Court; alſo a
mber of private centinels.

On the day of interment, the company aſſembled
noon, and juſt before the corps moved, Lieut.
Col. Baron Van Den Phalen, made an admirable
logium in honor of the deceaſed. After this was fi-
hed the proceſſion began to move, which was an-
nounced by firing of cannon which was anſwered
mediately from the ramparts and from the ſqua-
ons, and continued every minute during the whole
remony. Part of the troops under the command
Lieut. General Kochius, lined the ſtreet, from
e Admiralty to the Cathedral. The train was
ened by a body of Schwartzhaupt's cavalry, with
ir ſtandards lowered, and preceded by ſo emn mu
c, under the command of Capt Illig; then follow-
d a company of the Empreſs's grenadiers, with
ir arms and colours lowered; after them the pub
c ſchool of the town, with the Preceptor, then the
ergy, and after a herald; next went General Leh
n, of the Marine Artillery, with his two Mar-
als; then the ſix ſtools, with the admiral's ſtaff
d the enſigns of the five different orders, carried by
officers of the State Major, taken from the dif-
ent corps, who had ſerved under the Admiral.
The three flags carried by three officers of the fleet,
llowed by the Urn, carried by two more.

Then the body on a funeral bier drawn by ſix
ſes covered with black cloth, and led by ſix bom-
diers, on the ſide of whom, went the domeſtics of
e deceas'd in mourning. Twelve Captains of ſhips
llowed, with their cockſwains as porters. At the
ad of the funeral bier followed Major General
ingle, Governor of this town, the ſtaff and o
er officers of the ſtate major, two and two, all the
ficers of government according to their rank, the
b ſelf and the citizens. Two marſhall with their
ves, and a company of infantry, with arms lower
d and drums covered with mourning, cloſed the
ceſſion. In the above order they marched to the
thedral, the bells of all the churches tolling, and
ſingers chaunting a ſolemn dirge. On their ar
al at the cathedral, which was lighted up by a pro-
ious number of lamps, the body was placed be-
e the alter, with the orders and flags in the ſame
anner as when it lay in ſtate; after which the firſt
a her pronounced a funeral oration. The body
s then put into the tomb, and all the troops and
ſſels of the ramparts and fleet immediately fired
triple diſcharge.

Every officer that attended had a gold ring given
him, with the Admiral's name and day of his
ath thereon.

Pittſburgh, June 20,

A letter from Fort Harmar wrote the beginning of
is month, to a gentleman in this place, mentions,
at undoubted intelligence had been received there
ome man being killed and four wounded belonging
Judge Simms's party on the Miami. From every
formation we have received, a diſpoſition for war
ems to prevail with the Indians who live on the
iami, and little elſe but a ſeries of murders may be
pected, until theſe peſts to ſociety and civilization
e entirely extirpated.

Letter from Limeſtone, dated May 30, 1789.
Yeſterday was brought into this place and buried
e body of two young men, named Arthur Graham,
d Alexander Campbell, who had gone out the
ening before to fiſh. They were killed by the
dians about two miles from this place. One was
ot through the heart, the other ſlightly wounded
the arm—both were tomahawked in the moſt
ocking manner, ſcalped, and ſtriped naked.
avid Graham, father of one of the young men,
ing at the long ſtay of his ſon, went in ſearch of
m, and found him as above deſcribed. Alexander
mpbell was near to him. What the feelings of
ch father were upon this affecting occaſion, a fa-
ther under like circumſtances coul only imagine, but cannot be deſcribed.

The following was ſtruck out ad omitted from the length of the publication in a Senon lately publiſhed on this text.

"I know thy works, and where tha dweleſt, even where Satan's ſeat is

THAT perſons ſhould mention what may have been heard in converſation, with a view of amuſing others, as they have been themſelves amuſed, I think nothing of; but to carry it to the perſon of whom the converſation was, with a view of ſtirring up ſtrife, is truly infernal. have known a female run away to a gentleman with information, that another had ſaid this or that of him, with a view to engage them in a perſonal contest But for the honor of the ſex I will ſay, that I believe inſtances of this kind are as rare as they are inelicate.

It will be ſaid that detraction is he mother of tale bearing. Let people hold their tongues of one another, and the tale bearer will have nothing to relate, That is to ſuppoſe that perſons of this diſpoſition will confine themſelves to truth. But the invention of the epic poet is not more wonderful than that of the tale bearer. But eve ſhould he not invent, can you hold your tongues an give no foundation? You could as eaſily hold your breath, and let the lungs ceaſe to play. But is it reaſonable you ſhould hold your tongues? Do we talk of the liberty of the preſs, and yet reſtrain the liberty of ſpeech? Is it then ſafe in you to countenance the vehicles of retailing? It is multiplying the ſollicitues & chagrins of the day, and putting it out of the pwer of theſe beautiful rivers, ſpreading lawns, embowering woods tufted hills, and all the fair gales, and ragrant breezes of the weſtern Zephyrs to conſolous for our remanence in ſo painful and dangerous ſpot.

The great miſchief of tale bearing is that what has been originally ſpoken, finds its way to the public through the menſtruum of another's brain. The language which was clear and innocent is rendered muddy and impure by the particles which it carries with it from a poiſonous conductor. But does the tale bearer content himſelf with vitiating the quality of the element? Does he not alſo increaſe the quantity? I have ſeen before now a mighty flood of ſlander coming down upon me: I have traced the current in my aſcending progreſs. It has diminiſhed in my courſe, and I found at laſt a ſmall ſtream. The river god or goddeſs that ſtood at the ſource could ſcarcely ſhew me where it was.

I have thought with myſelf when affected with the tale bearer, would it not be juſtifiable to retaliate and wage an equal war? juſt as when a ſavage takes a ſcalp, we in return ſcalp him. But a violation of confidence, though it may excuſe, will not juſtify the like. Perſonal war, as well as that of nations, is governed, or ought to be governed by certain laws of humanity. What has been ſaid under confidence, and without that caution which diſtruſt gives, ought never to come forth. Surely I have within my knowledge a ſufficiency of ſlander amongſt the people of this town, Do I now know with anal moſt intuitive proſpect. all that has taken place, in language or in act? What conflagration could I not excite, was I to blow up theſe ſleeping embers? Could I not kindle a fire, like that of the autumnal burnings on the Sandusky heath? I make the caſe my own, and think if I was attacked, ſhould I do this? Suffering myſelf, make others ſuffer alſo? No—It would be like the manes of the Gentoo huſband, calling the living bride to burn with him on the ſame pile.

Dearly beloved, I have no idea that you are worſe than other people. Human nature is the ſame every where, in equal ſituations. It reſults from our being cloſely preſſed together in a ſmall village, that there is ſo much diſſention. People have moſt friendſhip when they are not at too great a diſtance, or are not too near, As the philoſophers ſay, there is a certain point in the diſtance of ſome ſubſtances, where the ſphere of attractions ends, and that of repulſion begins.

In daily intercourſe it is impoſſible to avoid offences; and therefore it ought to be the ſtudy of every mind to act as electrical conductors to the paſſions of each other, and render them harmleſs to ſociety, by burying them in the earth. On the contrary the tale bearer diſſipates and throws them, like fire brands, arrows and death. Thus it is that I have endeavoured to develope ſome of the principles on which he acts, and the means by which we may provide againſt the evil.

Greenſburgh, June 16, 1789.

THE partnerſhip of Phillip Freeman and Wendel Keller being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid Freeman are deſired to bring in their accounts legally authenticated, in order to have them ſettled, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Freeman are deſired to make payment on or before the 25th of July next enſuing, PHILLIP FREEMAN.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſon terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber having adminiſtered on the eſtate of the late John Douſman, gives this notice to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, that they immediately make payment or ſuch arrangements as will enable the adminiſtratrix to finiſh the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate.

Such as the deceaſed may be indebted to, are requeſted to give in their accounts on or before the 20th day of September nezt. Tho ſubſcriber then intends to cloſe the ſettlement of the eſtate.

CATHARINE DOUSMAN, Adminx.

Pittſburgh, June 18, 1789.

T

ISE
knows
before
expire
vindication of my own[illegible]r and conduct, I requeſt you to inſert a copy of the receipts, and Mr. Parker's order and letter upon the ſubject, which are as follow:

Received 19th March, 1789, from John M'Kee five pounds five ſhillings, in part of a judgement againſt him, Weſtmoreland, at ſuit of Drenning for uſe of Parker and Hill.

William Parker.

Received April 24th from John M'Kee, fifteen pounds in part of a judgement againſt him in Weſtmoreland court, Drenning for the uſe of Parker and Hill.

William Parker,

Received from John M'Kee eleven pounds in full of debt and intereſt upon an action in Weſtmoreland court in ſuit of Drenning againſt M'Kee, for the uſe of Parker and Hill.

William Parkor.

A true copy from the original.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Mr. John M'Kee that you have his goods advertiſed for ſale to-morrow upon my ſuit and John Hill's. I expected that the whole proceedings were ſtopped, as I received the whole debt and intereſt upon that ſuit, and gave Mr. M'Kee a receipt in full for the ſame, which I expected was ſufficient, I gave Mr. M'Kee ſix weeks to pay the laſt part of the money which I believe is about out this day, Tho' he paidme the whole money and intereſt on about the laſt of April or early in May, therefore this is to certify, that I am fully ſatisfied for all demands upon the ſaid action, &c.

I was ſurpriſed when Mr. M'Kee told me that the action was continued, after I gave my receipt in full, and an order to you to ſtop the proceedings on the ſame, therefore I wiſh you no. to proceed any further upon my account and Mr. Hill's.

William Parker.
June 15th. 1789.

Mr. William Perry, and William Sterret.

Witneſs Preſent.
Daniel Hamilton,
James Parker.

The public will obſerve that on the 24th of April laſt, there was 20l. 5s. of the debt paid, and on the ſame day, 24th of April, I received an order from Mr. Parker to deputy Sterret to ſtay the proceedings for ſix weeks; this order I put into his hands on the 27th, and paid him all the coſts, and that on the 28th of the ſame month of April, the remainder of debt and intereſt was fully paid and ſatisfied, which was but four days after the order was given to me. A ſtate of theſe facts are ſufficient for the public to judge from,

JOHN M'KEE

THE ſubſcriber recovered ſome time ago a ſmall ſum of money for John Lafferty and a certain Robert Hammel; he paid one half of it to John Lafferty, and has made many fruitleſs enquiries after Robert Hammel, in order that he might pay the other half to him. It is ſaid that he died ſome years ago, and that his father or brother lives in Weſtmoreland county. The ſubſcriber having in vain enquired into the truth of this information, hereby gives notice, that if the ſaid Robert Hammel be alive, his half of the money will be paid to him or to his authenticated order. If he be dead the ſame will be paid to any perſon legally entitled to receive it, on application to the ſubſcriber at any of the the weſtern courts in this ſtate.

THOMAS SMITH.

Carliſle, May 5, 1789.

Scythes and Sickles

WILLIAM DUNNING informs the publ,c that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where any quantity of the above articles may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Likewiſe, old Scythes or Sickles repaired. Caſh, Ginſeng or Country Produce will be taken in payment.

N. B. All kind of Blackſmiths' work done at the above ſhop on the loweſt terms.

May 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh. April 28, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Forbes, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his executor, the ſubſcriber, or otherwiſe make ſuch ſettlement as may be ſatisfactory to him; and all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip of Gray and Forbes, bricklayers, are likewiſe informed, that their reſpective debts muſt be paid forthwith to ſaid ſubſcriber, and William Gray the ſurviving partner, or ſuch arrangements made as may be to their wiſhes.

Any perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid George Forbes, are deſired to bring in their accounts to his ſaid executor.

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received from Philadelphia, and now opening for ſale, a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods: alſo, window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, ſides, pewter quarts, pints, diſhes, plates, and ſpoons, gridirons, ſmoothing irons, and an aſſortment of groceries, conſiſting of ſugar, coffee, tea, alſpice, pepper, rice, indigo, ſalt, wine & ſpirits, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has alſo on hand, of his own manufactory, a quantity of Earten Ware, preferable to any he has yet made in this country. He will ſell any of the above articles on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or fur. No credit will be given to any perſon whatever.

Thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, Jne 4, 1789.

Federal Springs.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there is erected at the Federal Springs in Waſhington County, near Colonel Nevill's, a very convenient Bathing Houſe, in which there are two plunging and two ſhower baths, and a dreſſing room annexed to each bathing room; alſo a common Bath, and a number of hoſes, with chimnies, for taverns, private lodgings and the accommodation of private families. There are in the neighbourhood a number of fields reſerved for paſture. Many cures were effected laſt Seaſon by theſe Springs. Every exertion to render the place comfortable and the Springs ſerviceable to the Bath gueſts has been made by

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

Pittſburgh, 2. June, 1789.

IN purſuance of a writ of attachment iſſued by Jacob Stewar, eſquire, one of the juſtices of the peace in and for the county of Fayette, bearing date the 18th ultimo, at the ſuit of colonel Robert Beall, there was attached in the hands of captain Zachariah Connell and Thomas Martin, both of the townſhip of Tyrone, in the county aforeſaid, ſundry goods and chattels, rights and credits the property of the Rev. George Mitchell, late of the county aforeſaid. Notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors to ſaid attachment, will meet on the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, for the purpoſe of examining the claims and accompts exhibited againſt the ſaid George Mitchell. The creditors of the ſaid George Mitchell are therefore deſired to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, duly prepared to authenticate and atteſt their reſpective claims and accompts exhibited as aforeſaid, in order that a dividend may be made of the monies ariſing from ſaid property.

JAMES BLACKISTON,
WILLIAM BOYD, } Auditors.

Stuarts Croſſings, May 9, 1789.

ON the 27th inſtant, captain Snake, a Munſee chief, brought to this poſt and delivered up four Horſes, ſtolen from the inhabitants on the Alleghany waters, at different times ſince the firſt of September laſt. The owners are requeſted to make application, produce vouchers to prove their property, and take them away. Given at Fort Franklin this 28th day of May, 1789.

JONATHAN HEART, Capt. Com.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

Beaumont's Hotel

AND OHIO COFFEE-HOUSE.

WH. BEAUMONT at the importunity of ſeveral reſpectable characters in the town of Pittſburgh and its environs, propoſes on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, to open an Hotel and Coffee-Houſe, in that large and commodious dwelling, lately in the occupation of Mr. Alexander Fowler, in Market ſtreet, where he hopes to meet with the patronage of the public, which he is determined to deſerve by his attention to their ſervice.

He will uſe his utmoſt endeavours punctually to procure the newſpapers from Philadelphia and other places from whence they may be regularly attainable, for the uſe and amuſement of his cuſtomers, and he flatters himſelf, that by an undertaking hitherto unattempted in this weſtern country, ſo beneficial to the public at large, and which will tend ſo much to their entertainment, he will participate in their favors.

By a conſtant attention to the wiſhes of his gueſts, and a uniform deſire to pleaſe, ſaid Beaumont makes no doubt but that in a ſhort time he will make his Hotel a deſirable object to travellers, eſpecially as he has an excellent ſtable adjacent, well fitted up, and which will be well attended to.

At the Ohio Coffee-Houſe ſelect parties may be furniſhed with apartments without being intruded on by others; and a few gentlemen may be well accomodated with boarding and lodging at a reaſonable rate.

W. H. BEAUMONT.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1789.

N. B. A decent middle aged Woman wanted as houſe-keeper.

KENTUCKY BOATS of different ſizes, for ſale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the ſaid town the Boat building buſineſs in all its branches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be ſupplied at a ſhort notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reaſonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premiſes; who has for ſale at his ſtore at ſaid place, ſundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be ſold for caſh, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiſkey, bacon, tallow, beeſwax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per Annum) Advertiſements &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. [illegible] after one fourth of a Dollar; [illegible]*